presence of the British Defence Force, and other Foreign garrisons, which had been sent thither to protect the foreign areas. It was, however, after occupying the Chinese controlled areas of Shanghai, that General Chiang Kai-shek was forced to the conclusion that a breach with the communists was inevitable. So-called "White Unions" were instigated to massacre the Reds, and shortly afterwards there was a definite breach between General Chiang and the Wu-Han regime. A rival Government was established at Nanking, and in July the Wu-Han Government began to go to pieces. Its dissolution was mainly due to the discovery that Moscow, contrary to the decisions of the Chinese left leaders, was ordering the confiscation of land from its owners. Borodin was sent back to Moscow, with most of the other Russian advisers, and followed by Mme. Sun Yat-sen and Eugene Chen. On arrival at Moscow Mme. Sun gave out a statement denouncing the breach with the communists, and the non-fulfilment of the agrarian revolution, as reactionary and counter-revolutionary. After various vicissitudes the Central Government was definitely established at Nanking. Incidentally members of the Western Hills Conference Group were reinstated.

Canton underwent another catastrophe in December, 1927, when it was captured by a Communist *coup,* resulting in several days of pillage and mas-

sacre. Bloody reprisals followed when it was re-taken from the Reds a few days later.

The main military phase of the Nationalist move-ment may be said to have been completed by the occupation of Peking and Tientsin in June, 1928.